

22,000 Died in Single Japanese Prison Camp

Two Policies of Imperialism
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



Vol XXI, No. 37

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1944

Published as second-class matter May 8, 1932 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

(6 Pages) Price 5 Cents

RED ARMY CAPTURES SHEPETOVKA; PLANES BATTLE NAZIS AT ANZIO

Board Hearing Urges Anti-Negro Principal Ousted

Board of Education representatives yesterday, after hearing Far Rockaway residents testify to the anti-Negro conduct of Assistant Principal Harry Ritter of Public School 44, Brooklyn, recommended that he be removed from his post at that school and transferred when the present school term ends.

Senate Bans Subsidies 43-28

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—After a desultory and lifeless two-day debate, the Senate today voted to ban subsidies and thus increase the cost of food at least 7 per cent by a vote of 43 to 28.

Voting against subsidies were 28 Democrats, most of them from southern states, 17 Republicans and one Wisconsin Progressive, Senator Robert La Follette.

In favor of retaining the subsidy program were 25 Democrats and three Republicans.

Many Republican senators had left town to make Lincoln Day addresses devoted largely to attacks on President Roosevelt, and this explained the fact that only 30 out of 56 Republicans were recorded on the final vote.

Both the House and Senate have now passed the Commodity Credit Corporation bill with the anti-subsidy rider attached.

FDR VETO EXPECTED
It is expected that the President will veto the bill and that the House will sustain his veto. This is exactly what happened last Spring.

In that case, another resolution extending the life of CCC beyond Feb. 17, when it is due to expire, is likely of passage.

The Senate passed as part of its bill the Eastland-McClellan amendment.

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Congress--and YOU

SOLDIER VOTE: The battle over a federal ballot for servicemen enters its most crucial phase next week. A conference committee representing the House and the Senate will begin its sessions. Confronting the conference are the sharply contrasting federal ballot bill of the Senate and the States' Rights measure passed by the House.

Let the Senate conferees, Senators Theodore Green of Rhode Island, Tom Connally of Texas, Carl Hatch of New Mexico, Warren Austin of Vermont and Hugh Butler of Nebraska, know that you expect them to stand firm behind the Lucas-Green bill passed by the Senate.

Let the House conferees, Reps. Eugene Worley of Texas, John Rankin of Mississippi, Herbert Brown of North Carolina, Harris Ellsworth of Oregon and Karl M. LeCompte of Iowa, know that you want them to accept the Senate bill.

Even more important, tell your Senators that you urge them to hold out for the Senate bill, and inform your Congressman, particularly if he is a Republican, that you favor the Senate bill.

SUBSIDIES: Both the Senate and the House now have passed the Commodity Credit Corporation bill with amendments banning all food subsidies. Urge the President to veto the bill. And, if he does veto it, as is expected, tell your Congressman that you urge him to vote in the House for sustaining the veto.

ANTI-POLL TAX BILL: There are no signs of action as yet in the Senate on H. R. 7, the anti-poll tax bill. Write or wire Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, and Senator Pat McCarran, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, urging that they bring the bill up promptly. Urge your own Senators to vote for it and to oppose any filibuster.

F. D. R. Calls Position Tense On Beachhead

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—President Roosevelt today described the military situation at the Allied beachhead below Rome as very tense, but called attention to the fact that the Allies still have control of the sea and the air in that area.

Mr. Roosevelt said that while the fighting is very heavy he thought we would realize that we still have control of the sea on the whole—subject, of course, to bombing raids—and also control of the air.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, Feb. 11 (UP).—Hard pressed Allied forces defending the imperiled beachhead below Rome today threw everything they had, including almost the entire Mediterranean air force, against an all-out German assault aimed at driving them into the sea.

An important ridge and village commanding several square miles of the beachhead was lost to the Germans in hard fighting and it became increasingly evident that the next few days may be the most critical of the Italian campaign since the touch-and-go landing at Salerno.

Six crack German divisions, including Nazi Elite Guards, were hurled against the little Allied beachhead behind a thundering barrage. A veteran British officer described the ensuing assault by German infantry as the most furious he had ever seen. Heavy fighting was still in progress on both American and British sectors, and the enemy attack had not yet been turned back.

60,000 NAZIS ATTACK
The Germans, with probably more than 60,000 troops employed in the offensive, threw heavy attacks against the British in the Carroccio area and against the Americans west and southwest of Cassino. German tanks were used as "roving artillery," dashing up and firing and then pulling back, supplementing

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Rankin Rages at Southern Split

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi announced that he "would stand until doomsday" against a federal ballot to permit the nation's servicemen to vote in 1944.

Rankin's statement emphasized the obvious—that he will permit no compromise with the Senate on the federal ballot issue.

Conferees of the House and Senate are expected to meet early next week to discuss the sharply conflicting bills adopted by the two bodies with practically no chance of any agreement being reached.

It is expected that Senate conferees will hold out for a federal ballot as strongly as the Rankin-controlled House conferees for the State's Rights ballot described as a "fraud" by the President.

The issue will finally be resolved by a retreat on the part of either the House or the Senate.

At the same time, Rankin declared war on the 52 Southern Congressmen who lined up against him on the federal ballot issue.

"It is heart-sickening to see some Southern Democrats join in supporting a bill which the Communist propagandists say they expect to use to destroy our election system in the South," Rankin said. "I fear many of them are committing political suicide."

Rankin's statement is expected to widen the breach between Southern Democrats who follow the President and those who follow the anti-Semitic Mississippi Congressman.

Spain Fights Franco While Awaiting Allied Invasion, Says Freed Brigader

This is the second exclusive story from Johannes Rida, Estonian veteran of the International Brigade, on the revolt against Franco in Spain.

By Art Shields

Spain is a land of hope and revolt, as well as of hunger and death, said Johannes Rida, a member of the International Brigade, who has come to New York from Madrid.

"Hopes of the coming Allied invasion are whispered wherever you go."

"Everyone who trusts you whispers these hopes," said the young veteran, who spent four months in Madrid last summer after serving five and a half years in fascist prisons.

Many young men, he added, are joining the guerrillas in the mountains.

GUERRILLAS GAINING
"The fascist press reported a successful guerrilla raid on the outskirts of Oviedo in the Asturias mountains last summer," he said.

"The papers say 'terrorists' when they try to explain the closing of factories. They say the guerrillas have seized the best coal mines."

Johannes Rida, who brought the Daily Worker the sensational story of the demonstration of 2,000 students against Franco's war on the Soviet Union, which we featured yesterday, is a young Estonian seaman from Narva.

He fought against fascism in Estonia, joined the Spanish army in July, 1936, at the age of 18, eight days

after the general's rebellion. He took part in the historic defense of Madrid that November; was wounded five times at Jarama

in February, 1937, and helped whip the Italian fascists at Guadalajara. Then a shell hit the tank he was

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City Has a Snow Removal Problem

The year's first real snowfall yesterday brought the city a seven-inch blanket and a tremendous headache on clearance.

While the bulk of the 8,000 men in the Department of Sanitation started to tackle the removal problem, the State, County and Municipal Workers issued a statement charging Commissioner Carey, department head, with "utter disregard" of the city's needs.

Carey ignored a program on snow removal proposed Dec. 27 by the union, which includes many Sanitation workers in its membership, James V. King, union president, declared.

"We submitted our recommendations in anticipation of just such a situation," King said. "Because the Commissioner failed to take it seriously and failed to initiate any program of his own, we are faced with a threatened breakdown in the snow removal service."

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Dewey on Soldier Vote--Hints Threat to Block State Count

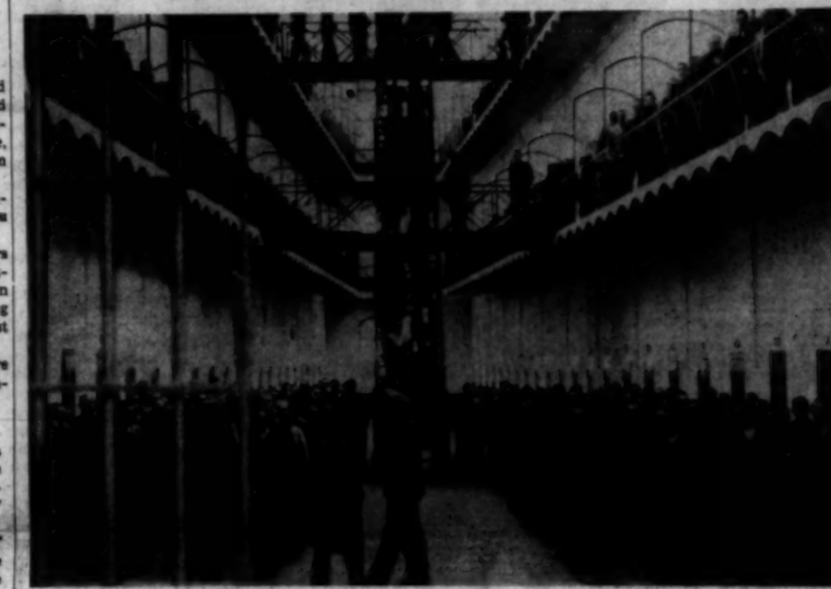
By Mac Gordon

We must confess that the last paragraph is bunk because the Army and the Navy have made it quite clear that it is impossible to transport to the armed forces throughout the world ballots from each of the 48 states containing every local office.

What escaped us, however, was the fact that Dewey was telling Congress in this wire that the State of New York would not count the votes of the men and women in the uniform of the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps if cast in the only manner in which they could be cast by federal ballot.

But if that point got away from us, it didn't get away from certain Republican congressional leaders. We have it from unmistakably reliable sources that the GOP heads used the Dewey wire to persuade rebel-

Anti-Fascist Prisoners in Franco Spain



One of two million anti-fascist prisoners like these are marching to their cells every night in hundreds of Franco hell holes in Spain. Starvation and whippings are prison routine. Men and women denounced by an enemy as Republicans are imprisoned or killed.

The young seaman, who had after the general's rebellion. He took part in the historic defense of Madrid that November; was wounded five times at Jarama

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22,000 Died in Single Philippine Camp

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—The State Department revealed officially for the first time today that more than 22,000 American and Filipino war prisoners died of Japanese mistreatment in one Philippine prison camp alone during the first few months of their detention.

It made plain that this appalling figure was only a partial toll of Japanese brutality visited upon the fallen heroes of Bataan and Corregidor.

The disclosure was contained in the full text of a protest to Japan against "cruelty, wanton neglect, mistreatment and hardships" to which American and Filipino war prisoners and civilian nationals have been subjected.

The full and official bill of particulars, placed before the world for the first time, charged the "Japanese with such ghastly tortures as burning prisoners alive and beating them down with shovels as they sought to rise

(Continued on Page 2)

7th Nazi Drive Forces Tito Back

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UP).—Powerful German armored forces, striking on all sectors, have launched their seventh general offensive in Yugoslavia, it was indicated today as Partisan headquarters reported withdrawals under heavy pressure.

Throwing tanks and motorized unit into the battle for vital coastal communications, Field Marshal Maximilian von Weichs, German commander in the Balkans, has compelled units of Marshal Josip (Tito) Brozovich's 19th Division in northern Dalmatia to retreat toward Lika province in western Croatia, a Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation communique announced.

In addition to inflicting "great losses" on the enemy in several days fighting in this sector, the communique reported that Partisans were attacking railroad lines and highways in Slovenia over which von Weichs constantly is pouring reinforcements.

Despite fierce Partisan resistance, it appeared that Tito's forces have been placed on the defensive in the border area west of Fiume and Trieste, indicating that the Yugoslav position in Lika province was threatened.

The communique noted that two German columns are moving from Rakek, west of Trieste near the Italian frontier, and Novo Mesto, west of Rakek, attacking Tito's troops.

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Annihilation Of All Nazis In Trap Near

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UP).—Soviet troops today captured the five-way rail junction of Shepetovka in the Western Ukraine while other Soviet units were reported nearing final victory over the remnants of ten crack German divisions trapped in the shrinking "Cherkassy pocket."

Capture of Shepetovka, which had been bypassed by the Soviet sweep last Saturday to Lutsk, 85 miles to the northwest, was announced in an Order of the Day issued tonight by Premier Stalin, his 20th order announcing a major Soviet victory this year.

Stalin called Shepetovka an "important defense base" of the Germans and said it was captured in an outflanking maneuver by Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army.

After outflanking the junction the Red Army launched a frontal attack which toppled the city, Stalin said, and he ordered Moscow's 124 guns to fire 12 salutes in celebration of the victory.

Shepetovka, 155 miles west of Kiev and 24 miles inside the Western Ukraine, is on the Korosten-Tarnopol north-south railroad, the Kasatin-Warsaw double-track line and a spur line feeding southeast into the Odessa-Warsaw main line, only major road now open to the Germans in the crumbling Dnieper Bend.

Shepetovka's value as a supply depot had been nullified when the Soviets cut the Kasatin-Warsaw railroad in mid-January, and then swept well beyond that point last week by capturing Lutsk and Rovno.

Moscow dispatches meanwhile reported that the battle of annihilation against the German 8th Army to the east in the Cherkassy area was nearing an end. They said that the Soviets were advancing from all directions on Korsun, main German stronghold in the pocket, and that all areas of the trap were now under Soviet artillery fire.

Moscow reported that the enemy's final collapse will not be delayed much longer and that with Soviet artillery hitting every point of the pocket "the real slaughter is now expected to begin."

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U. S. Subs Sink 12 Japanese Ships

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—American submarines have sunk 12 more enemy ships in a new series of strikes against the strained Japanese Pacific supply lines, the Navy announced today.

A communique released by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at his press conference said that the enemy ships sunk included one large naval auxiliary, two medium transports, one medium cargo transport, two large tankers, five medium freighters, and one small freighter.

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Soviets Raid Finnish Port

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 12 (UP).—Soviet planes set off fires and heavy explosions Thursday night in a concentrated raid on the Finnish harbor town of Kotka where industrial and military objectives were the targets, a Soviet communique broadcast by the Moscow radio said today.

Moscow said one plane was missing. Crews of returning bombers said the largest fires were seen in the area of a cellulose factory and the rail lines around the Kotka station, as well as in the area of a headquarters of the Finnish home guards.

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Democrats to Convene July 19

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of the Democratic National Committee announced today that the party's national convention would open at Chicago on Wednesday, July 19, and said he "expected that proceedings will be completed that week."

The announcement, indicating the convention may last only four days, appeared to envision quick agreement on a party platform and even faster accord on the President and Vice-Presidential slate.

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Anzio Bridgehead Holds

By a Veteran Commander

GERMAN attacks on the Allied bridgehead are increasing in violence. The enemy has a number of important advantages. Firstly, our entire fighting space—some 125 square miles—is flat and exposed to enemy view and guns. Secondly, the Germans have now the use of the electric Naples-Rome railway which runs parallel to the northeastern side of the rough pentagon we are occupying (this is the section of the railroad between the stations of Campoleone and Cliterna which we have lost); thus the Germans can shuttle their troops easily and can use armored trains against our weakest spot which is, as usual, the junction between the British and American sectors. Thirdly, the weather hampers our supply service which depends on landing stuff from small ships at Anzio and on the beaches and it blocks the action of our fliers, while affecting to a much lesser degree the German artillery, tanks, armored trains, etc.

On the War Fronts

The beachhead, the western perimeter of which is held by the British and the eastern by American troops, is under vigorous attack from four directions—along both coasts, from Appia and from Cliterna. The unfortunate part is that the depth of the bridgehead is less than the range of the heavy German guns. The action at Cassino does not permit of any hope that the bulk of the Fifth Army will break through in time to support the beachhead before the climax of the crisis. Allied troops will have to go it alone, under very unfavorable conditions.

SOVIET gains in the last 24 hours have been centering in the north and in the bend of the Dnieper.

General Gerasimov has captured the important station of Tolmachevo, only a few miles north of Lugansk, and is thrusting forward to outflank Lugansk which is the main outpost of the defenses of the Pskov nexus of roads and railroads.

Meanwhile in the south, seven Soviet columns are squeezing the trapped German Eighth Army into an ever smaller pocket around Korsun. The enemy is being hacked to pieces and subjected to a constant shower of artillery fire and low altitude strafing and bombing. This is the kind of treatment von Paulus' group got at Stalingrad just before the surrender. This sort of artillery "treatment" prompted Marshal of Artillery Voronov (who organized it at Stalingrad) to exclaim to General Rokossovsky: "There is no salvation from this kind of fire—except death or insanity."

Further south the combined armies of General Malinovsky and Tolbukhin are thrusting southwestward from Apolovo in the general direction of Kherson and Nikolaev, while fanning out to the west in an encircling movement around Krivoy Rog.

It has been reported from Sweden that the town and port of Kotka in Finland has been raided by 150 Soviet bombers. The hour of retribution for "Dear Little Finland" is at hand.

FDR Explains Need of Near East Oil Project

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—The United States and Britain soon will undertake discussions about petroleum reserves in the Near East, Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., disclosed today coincident with President Roosevelt's defense of U.S. plans to build a \$165,000,000 pipeline from Arabia to the Mediterranean.

The talks doubtless will cover the pipeline project, which Mr. Roosevelt described in his news conference as a forward-looking safeguard for the future because U. S. petroleum reserves are being depleted.

Stettinius noted that the Soviet Union will not be represented for the time being but did not elaborate. Other sources said, however, that the reason for this is that the USSR has no holding in the Near East. Those vast oil resources are controlled almost entirely by British and American interests.

BUILT BY U. S. FUNDS

The pipeline would be built and financed by the Petroleum Reserves Corp., a U. S. government agency. Additionally, the Arabian-American Oil Co.—owned by Standard Oil Co. of California and the Texas Co.—plans to build a \$25,000,000 refinery in Arabia.

Completion of the pipeline would require additional refining facilities on the Mediterranean. This, among other questions, probably will be discussed in the Anglo-American talks.

A reporter reminded Mr. Roosevelt that criticism of the project

Who Invited the Finns To Phila.—And Why?

Yesterday we reported what War and the Working Class, the Soviet labor journal, had to say about Finnish participation at the International Labor Office conference to meet in Philadelphia on April 20.

That journal called the report of Finnish participation "provocative" and emphasized the many "puzzling questions" which arise among the Soviet people.

That is a very polite way putting it, to say the least. We can well understand how the Soviet people feel about this matter, considering that Finland has been at war against them for three years, that the Finns participated in the bombardment of Leningrad, committed many crimes against the people of Karelia, and joined with the German tormentors on other sectors of the front.

We can well imagine also how the British people feel, since their country is also at war against Finland, and their sailors as well as ours have been bombed from Finnish bases.

But we cannot understand how the proposal to invite the Finns to the Philadelphia conference was ever made. Perhaps it has some connection with the last meeting of the AFL executive council, which found it impossible to meet with the "unfree" Soviet Unions but evidently welcomed the prospect of meeting with the "free" Finnish union leaders.

These have not found it difficult to collaborate with the Hitler Axis and we do not see how any self-

respecting American trade union leader—unless he is so far gone that he has no morality left—can agree to meet with the Finnish leaders.

We cannot see how our government can permit the participation of an Axis ally in any conference meeting in our country.

And we are sure that most American trade unionists feel the same way.

But that feeling should be made known. Thousands of protests should be filed with the State Department from trade union bodies all over the country, demanding that this shameful thing shall not take place.

Earthquake Hits Turkish Town

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UP).—Another violent earthquake was felt in Turkey at 3:10 P. M. yesterday afternoon, but the results of the tremor are not known, British dispatches reported today.

A quake last week partially destroyed the town of Gerede, 170 miles northwest of Ankara.

Urge U. S., Britain Back Anti-Franco Gov't

Spanish Emigres Welcome Ban on Oil Shipments

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11.—Urging President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to regard Franco as a belligerent and give support to the formation of a National Union Government in Spain, Antonio Mije, leader of Spanish Communist Party in Mexico, hails the U. S. State Department's oil embargo against Franco.

"We Spanish Republicans and our people are deeply satisfied by the decision of the State Department to stop oil shipments to Franco as well as the protests by the United States and the British Government to the Franco regime," Mije declared.

"Though these measures came late, we welcome them as just and necessary, and we would like to see in them the beginning of a less tolerant attitude of these governments toward the Spanish accomplices of Hitlerite Germany—Franco and the Falange."

"It is necessary to follow closely the progression of these measures," said Mije. "One already has the official answer from the Franco gang. With astounding cynicism, the Madrid puppet government answered by a statement in which it reiterated its strict neutrality and declared that it will maintain its attitude, and even resist any pressure brought upon it to alter its foreign policy."

"This means that the Franco government intends to maintain belligerency on the side of the Axis people."

DOUBLE DEALING

"It is perfectly clear that in this statement, the Franco government crosses with a double game. On the one hand, it denies its belligerency with words of false neutrality. On the other it proceeds with its anti-national policy of helping Hitler with food and materials, submarine bases, war production, industrial workers for Germany, legions for the Eastern Front and the services of Franco's fifth-columnists in the Americas."

"While Franco is maneuvering not all the developments in the United States and British governments are good. Rumors are spread about resuming oil shipments in case of Franco concessions. The statement from Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador in Madrid, is alarming."

"Any step backwards in this new attitude towards Franco is dangerous. Having faith in this Hitler satellite regime brings catastrophic consequences. Giving it breathing time, hearing and believing its lies and false assurances means giving it time to overcome its crisis, means help for Hitler."

"It is possible that Franco will make concessions aiming to save his regime and continue his aid to Hitler. He may let the Italian ships go, hoping to win carte blanche for his supplies of food and raw materials to Germany."

"The question is not to expel some Germans from the country, or have the puppet government adopt this or that measure. It is the very character of the regime. The Falange party and government are supported only by Hitler bayonets."

AIDS HITLER

"The fate of Franco depends on the fate of Nazism. For that reason Franco must continue to aid Hitler."

"The only security for the United Nations is crushing Spanish fascism by creating a National Union Government, by supporting Spanish Republicans who are beginning to unite under the auspices of a National Union."

"The Spanish people are allies of the United Nations," Mije continued. "The United States Ambassador in Madrid is able to supply many proofs of the sympathy of the Spanish people for the United Nations."

"Our people blow up merchandise going to Germany, sabotage war factories working for the Nazis, fight against the Blue Division."

"The underground Junta Suprema of Spain, representing all democratic forces of the country, has made appeals to the people to stop Franco's help to Hitler."

"The interest of the United Nations requires continuation of severe measures against the Franco gang and the establishment of democracy in Spain," Mije concluded.

Alleged Sofia Talk Outright Lie-Tass

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (ICN).—A complete invention—that's the way Tass News Agency characterized a reported telegram in the Swedish newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, which told of an alleged meeting in Sofia between "several officers for collaboration with the Soviet military attaché, Colonel Sogorov."

Tass has been authorized to state that the allegations contained in the said telegram is untrue; and the Soviet Military attaché, "Colonel Sogorov," is likewise fictitious.

Social-Democrats and Tehran

Die-Hard Leaders Fear Own Followers

By Abraham Chapman

In the fight against the enemies of the Tehran decisions, in the fight for extended national unity to win the war and win the peace, lies the basis for closer unity between Social-Democrats and Communists. The Tehran decisions proclaimed the utter and complete bankruptcy of the die-hard,

Old Guard policies of the Cahan-Chanin-Abramovitch clique, which dominates the Social-Democratic Federation, the Jewish Daily Forward and the New Leader. The Tehran decisions opened the perspective of profound changes among the Social-Democrats. There is no doubt that large masses of Social-Democratic workers wholeheartedly support the perspectives of Tehran and it is to be expected that not only Social-Democratic workers but Social-Democratic leaders, who wish to continue to be leaders of masses, will participate in the many-sided fight for the realization of the Tehran decisions.

Peculiarly enough, this is confirmed by the rash of hysterical, red-baiting articles, which have greeted Earl Browder's report to the National Committee of the Communist Party, in the Jewish Daily Forward and the New Leader.

ANTI-TEHRAN OFFENSIVE

The articles by Nathan Chanin, Abe Cahan and Hillel Rogoff in the Jewish Daily Forward vituperously assailing Earl Browder's report, are essentially part of an offensive against the decisions of the Tehran Conference. Despite their phony argumentation, the essential truth is that the Cahan-Chanin-Abramovitch group is campaigning against the recent proposals of the Communist Party because the American Communists have subordinated everything to the realization of the Tehran decisions.

On Sunday, Jan. 30, Chanin published a feature article in the Jewish Daily Forward, bitterly attacking Browder's report, the Communist Party and national unity which includes Communists. Chanin's article in the Forward was preceded by an article in the Dec. 1 issue of the Wecker, Yiddish organ of the Social-Democratic Federation, attacking the Moscow Conference. In this article Chanin said:

"The Moscow Conference, it seems to me, thrusts a dagger into the heart of the Atlantic Charter."

The same Chanin preceded his attack on the Moscow Conference with his infamous assertion that the war against Hitler must conclude with a war to destroy the Soviet Union.

Proceeding from the Hitlerite premise that the Soviet Union must be destroyed, proceeding from opposition to the decisions of the Moscow and Tehran Conferences which cemented the unity of America, the Soviet Union and Great Britain for a long time to come, Chanin inevitably attacks Browder's report and the American Communists—because Browder's report deepened the understanding of Tehran and the struggle to translate its decisions into life.

The most revealing aspect of Chanin's article, however, is not its vituperative red-baiting and its repetition of anti-Communist slanders ad nauseam. The new note in Chanin's article is the desperate fear that Social-Democrats, who may have been in agreement with Chanin yesterday, are beginning to understand the bankruptcy of the Cahan-Chanin-Abramovitch policies and are beginning to seek new paths and new answers within the framework of Tehran.

FEARS UNITY

In his article Chanin relates that a Jewish writer who had steered a middle course between the Social-Democrats and the Communists came to see Chanin after Browder's report and expressed the belief that Browder's report created the possibilities for peace and understanding between the Social-Democrats and the Communists. After relating this, Chanin says:

"Thus, apparently think others as well. And herein lies the tragedy and danger because it seems that there are many people who do not understand the true character of our fight against the Communists. These people cannot understand it and it appears to them that Earl Browder, as well as Communism in general, has ideologically come closer to the Socialist and labor movement."

This is quite an admission. After twenty-five years of anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism, it is quite an admission of bankruptcy to be known the many people in his own ranks who do not understand the Cahan-Chanin fight against the Soviet Union, against the Communists and against unity with the Communists. It is a reflection of the changes which have taken place in America as a whole and among the Social-Democratic workers in the course of the war against fascism. It is a reflection of growing resistance to red-baiting and anti-

Now is the time for Social-Democratic workers and leaders to see the danger of the Cahan-Chanin-Abramovitch anti-Soviet, anti-Communist and anti-national unity activities, to speak out, to voice their sentiments and to unite with all anti-fascists in the fight for Tehran.

Refuge During Hospital Raid



Nurse Lieta, Vera Hansen of Chicago, Ill., and Violet Longstaff of Detroit, Mich., and their pup mascot take refuge in a dugout during a Nazi air attack on an army evacuation hospital in the Nettuno area on the Rome beachhead.

Vichymen Incited Morocco Unrest

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Fernand Grenier, French Communist member of the Consultative Assembly charged in London yesterday that Vichy Frenchmen, in the pay of the enemy, were responsible for recent disturbances in Rabat, Morocco, according to yesterday's Times.

Ten or twelve people were killed in Rabat, Morocco on Jan. 28 after French police rounded up fifteen German agents in Rabat, among whom was an Arab professor who had spent 1940 and 1941 in Germany, the French Foreign office declared last week.

Grenier said that Vichymen had parachuted into Morocco with millions of francs to stir up a rebellion, evidently agreeing with Rene Massigli, French foreign commissioner that the Rabat disturbance did not reflect the genuine national aspirations of the Moroccan people.

The worst feature of these German provocations, the French Communist leader said, was that Frenchmen are still serving the swastika. This is the most depressing fact for the French community, he declared.

Earlier reports on the Moroccan disturbances emphasized that not only were the Nazis extremely active in Morocco, working through Vichy Frenchmen and renegade Arab leaders, but the Spanish Falange, in Spanish Morocco, was giving this agitation in French Morocco encouragement.

Will Answer Indictment in Court—Chaplin

In Los Angeles a Federal Grand Jury indicted Charles Chaplin, America's foremost comedian yesterday for alleged violation of the Mann Act and on criminal conspiracy charges in a series of true bill which also accused six other persons of various offenses.

In a statement released to the press, Mr. Jerry Geisler, attorney for Mr. Chaplin stated:

"The Constitution of the United States presumes Mr. Chaplin to be innocent. All he asks is that every individual give him the same consideration and withhold judgment until he has had his day in court."

It was a terrible scene he described. The worried mother watching the pale little girls as they coughed, coughed, coughed. And the skinny boy of 18, who looked four years younger, telling her that he couldn't find work.

Such scenes are common in Madrid.

ECONOMIC CRISIS

Spain is paralyzed by the economic crisis that fascism brought in.

Jobs for Republicans are almost impossible to get.

"One cannot get a job without 'good conduct' papers from the Civil Guards, the Falangist (fascist) Chief and the Central Administration," said Rida.

"And one must get certificates from two leading falangists besides."

As for clothes.

"One can get fancy uniforms and dress clothes on the Calle Alcala and a few downtown streets and in some of the hotels," he reports.

"But that's only a front."

"But behind that front are the masses of patched and ragged starving people, who have just one hope—the Allied invasion that will help the guerrillas drive the cursed enemy out of their beautiful land."

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Spain Fights Franco, Awaits Allied Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

driving at Brunette and he woke up a prisoner. He was whipped and starved for the next 66 months.

A hunger strike freed him and hundreds of other foreigners early last year.

"I found Madrid filled with hatred for fascism when I got there last April to wait for my exit visa from Spain," Rida told me.

"Let no one be fooled by the photographs of fascist parades."

WHIPPING UP PARADES

"I saw falangists whipping several people out to a parade with rubber truncheons."

"It was the fascists' 'Workers Day' in June when all workers were supposed to show their joy at the new order. The falangists went from house to house to round up paraders. They carried the rubber truncheons inside their blue shirts and went to work on anyone who was slow in getting out."

Here's what the young seaman had to say about the famine, the fascist famine, that is gripping the masses in Franco Spain.

"I had heard Madrid was starving," said Rida.

"But the facts were far more terrible than I had been able to guess."

NO BREAD

"Bread had almost disappeared. The bread ration is only 30 grams a day—about one-fifteenth of a pound, a very thin slice, for each person."

"Germans are getting the wheat."

have died in the first few months of their detention."

How many others have since died there and in other prison camps is not yet known.

Thus, on the basis of the State Department and Army-Navy reports, it appears that well over 25,000 Americans and Filipinos have died.

In its protest to Tokyo—transmitted Jan. 27 through neutral Switzerland—the United States charged that Japan persists in violating all "the common laws of civilization"; that this government continues to receive reports "that the great proportion of American nationals are the victims either of inhuman cruelty or of callous failure to provide the necessities of life" on the part of Japanese authorities.

Notice has been received that the protest has been placed in Japanese hands, but thus far Tokyo has ignored the matter—as it has many times in the past.

The protest listed the 18 specific charges originally made public a fortnight ago, but buttressed now by many details of horrors suffered not only by American prisoners in the Philippines, but by prisoners and civilian internees alike in Japanese camps throughout the Far East.

This government demanded, in accordance with the recognized practice of "civilized states," that Japan:

- 1—Take immediate note of the U. S. charges and take prompt steps to ameliorate the treatment of prisoners and internees.
- 2—Take proper disciplinary or penal action against those Japanese authorities guilty of violating the laws of human decency and Japan's pledge to abide by the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention.
- 3—Allow Swiss representatives to ascertain that abuses against American prisoners have been completely rectified.

But, thus far, Japan has turned a deaf ear to such demands and appeals.

22,000 Died in Japanese Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

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Now is the time for Social-Democratic workers and leaders to see the danger of the Cahan-Chanin-Abramovitch anti-Soviet, anti-Communist and anti-national unity activities, to speak out, to voice their sentiments and to unite with all anti-fascists in the fight for Tehran.



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OLD SKILLS REVIVED - - - NEW SKILLS ACQUIRED



Elderly white and Negro women on the Department of Welfare's Household Training Project learn how to make things with needle and thread and how to feed infants. The "infant" in the photo is a baby-sized doll. These women, all at present on the relief rolls and all once looked upon as unemployed, are finding jobs in hospitals, hotels and homes—at union rates of pay.



Life Begins at 50--Grandmas at City Training Project Prove It

By Eugene Gordon

If you wish to know how elderly women feel to be useful and wanted and to have their self-confidence—and, in many cases, their self-respect—restored, then you'll wish to know what is happening behind the dingy four-story front of 325 E. 38th St.

That's the address of the city's Household Training Project.

Miss Helen Underhill, its attractive, enthusiastic and persuasive young supervisor, says the aim of the project is to help the 90-odd grandmothers and great-grandmothers to help themselves. If, in this day of streamlined slogans, you incline toward cynicism on hearing this ancient saw, you'd better check yourself. Miss Underhill is right. A trip through the building and a look at the women will prove she's right.

The Household Training Project is among the Department of Welfare's most progressive manifestations. It would be practically in any country and at any time. For it takes women who otherwise would be dependents and makes them independent. It takes women off relief rolls and puts them on pay rolls.

REHABILITATION

The project has a program. Miss Underhill, college-trained dietitian and home-economist, explained it as a "rehabilitation course in which attitudes, work habits, and the art of gracious living" are discussed. These discussions take place every morning in the assembly room on the first floor, the supervisor conducting.

The 90 elderly women are about 80 Negro, about 30 Jewish and about 30 Catholic, foreign-born and other white. If these diversified groups ever had to learn how to live together, then they learned well. One might say that they learned it perfectly. "The actual fact of 'gracious

living," as far as contact one with another is concerned, is one which you notice first and which delights you most—next to the fact that these "unemployables" are happy in their usefulness. Their love and respect for Miss Underhill herself, incidentally, a Negro—are unmistakable.

They are all on Department of Welfare allowances. One of the lessons each woman learns here is how to live within her allowance. When she completes her course she will get a job somewhere at union rates. "Relief" will then be only a recollection.

TAUGHT BY NURSES

They learn at the outset, too, about personal grooming and elementary care of the sick. A small room is set aside as a nursery. There the women, using large dolls, are taught by a nurse how to wash, dress and feed infants. These grandmothers and great-grandmothers have reared scores of their own children, of course, but this is the first time they have had scientific training in child care.

"How do you like it?" I asked them.

"We love it," they echoed.

One of the women, in the course of the care of the sick, was put in the bed the day we were there and she played at being the patient. Her associates, the students, bathed her face, neck and arms; lifted her gently and turned her over; spoke softly and, in all imaginable ways, assumed a bedside manner creditable to any registered nurse. Personal grooming and elementary care of the sick, along with infant care, child care, care of special family members, including the infirm and invalids, and the feeding of infants and children and preparing special diets for members of the family who may need them—all these courses are taught by registered nurses.

Doing household renovations is popular. It includes plain sewing as applied to the making of such useful articles as potholders, kneeling pads, pincushions, and a variety of other things women collect for their homes. This course includes simple decoration of the home and artistic arrangement of the furniture.

HOUSE CARE

House care, another course, includes the repair and the remodeling of clothing.

Every one of these courses has its department in the old four-story brick building at 325 E. 38th St. Among the most attractive are the modern diet kitchen and the modern laundry. In the first, the women learn how to prepare diets; they learn, in the second, how properly to wash and iron, practicing on the teachers' uniforms.

There is a second and a bigger kitchen. Here the meals for the student and their teachers are prepared. It is more, however, than just a place for cooking the staff's luncheon and dinner. The women learn here how to plan meals and how to prepare and serve them. They learn how to shop with ration stamps and how to detect price-circumventions. They learn about nutrition facts.

A course runs from six to eight weeks.

Miss Underhill said:

"Our program is one of rehabilitation in mind, in body and in spirit. Through our Aims of Training we inspire the women to become better homemakers. They lose themselves in their new interests. With the acquiring of good work habits and new skill confidence is restored. The desire is created to make their contribution to the war effort by helping to meet the labor shortage in fields of household employment."

Friedsam Plan Far Behind School Needs

By Helen Fitzgerald

The heart of the controversy around the drastic cut of \$9,000,000 of state aid to education is centered in the operation of the Friedsam Formula.

What is the Friedsam Formula? How does it operate?

What are its defects?

Gov. Dewey is not unaware that the Friedsam Formula was a handicap during peacetime and that the problems of the free schools have been increased immeasurably during the war period. The Teachers' Union warned him long before his budget was drafted of the "evils" that would ensue from merely applying this 1926 formula to the 1944 needs of the children.

Under the Friedsam Formula state aid for education is allocated to communities on the basis of daily attendance and the ability of the community to support a minimum program of education. Briefly stated each city receives \$1,500 for every 27 children in the elementary schools and \$1,900 for every 22 children in high schools. A glaring flaw in the formula is that the number of children is determined not on the basis of children registered, but on the average daily attendance.

WELL TRAINED STAFF

While it is true that the average daily attendance has decreased because young people have gone to work or joined the armed forces and other children are working on farms, the cost of education has increased. If one, two or three pupils leave a school, it does not reduce the operating costs—plants must be maintained, as much fuel and supplies must be bought. Other factors which have increased the cost of education are the additional responsibilities placed upon the schools since 1926 such as night classes, adult education courses and most recently, the use of the schools by the armed forces for the training of men.

To stem the rise of juvenile delinquency due to the impact of the war upon our young people more trained personnel and an expansion of the use of schools are needed. This has been attempted in some communities, but lack of funds has hampered projects. Teachers' salaries must be adjusted to the rising cost of living and to maintain an adequate, well trained teaching staff. It is true too that reductions in state aid have placed additional burdens upon city budgets—and in many localities, money can not be borrowed by the local administration which cripples the school system badly.

Here's something about the history of the Friedsam Formula.

Way back in our history, schools were first financed by parents, later they were financed completely by local real estate taxes.

However, as our country became industrialized the source of wealth was in factories, transportation and commerce. As this change took place school districts in industrial areas had ample wealth in taxes for schools. Not so the rural areas.

This brought about extreme in-

equalities in educational opportunities between the children of rural as against urban districts. A demand for state aid to education arose.

In 1926 the Friedsam Formula, attempting to do two things was established, to equalize educational opportunities for children in different sections of the state by guaranteeing a certain minimum education standard to give relief to real estate by granting state funds to local communities which state funds were derived from income taxes, inheritance taxes, gasoline taxes and others.

Hence, it can be seen that nine million dollar cut in state aid to education will not only drastically curtail educational facilities for the children, which is crime enough, but it will also increase local real estate taxes for the maintenance of the schools.

That the Friedsam Formula never filled the bill for a constructive program for free public schools can be gleaned from the facts that throughout the 20 years the state legislature has spent more money in having studies made and plans drawn on state aid to education than on any other single issue.

AFL Local Wants Dues From Nazis

The recent quarterly meeting of the AFL's Executive Council at Miami adopted a resolution strongly objecting to the use of Axis prison labor, but here is an AFL local that insists upon check-off of 25 cents a week for every Nazi employed under its closed shop contract.

Leon Schachter, manager of Local 58, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen with headquarters at Camden announced that he is determined to check-off on 165 prisoners at work on the huge Seabrook Farm, Bridgeton, N. J.

This is the same union which several months ago collected a 25-cent weekly check-off from the pay of army men of Fort Dix who volunteered to help save the season's tomato crop.

As last summer, Schachter's local this time also hit the front pages of newspapers from coast to coast. His dues consciousness was a favorite set-up for those who want to smear labor.

Mr. Schachter has not, however, explained how he will collect the weekly quarters. The Nazis work under military guards and no one is allowed to communicate with them.

Witnesses to Testify Against Drew at Open Trial

Nathan Hirsch and Mrs. Ida Goldberg will be witnesses in the open trial of Patrolman James Drew—a peoples' trial—which is being held Sunday, Feb. 13, 1 P. M. at the Talmud Torah, 400 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Hirsch's two sons were attacked by anti-Semitic hoodlums and Mrs. Goldberg has first hand information on anti-Semitism in the borough of Brooklyn.

Congressman Emanuel Celler will preside as prosecutor, together with George Marshall, National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. Dr. Maxwell Ross will question the witnesses.

Some fifty leading citizens have sponsored this open trial which also climaxes a petition drive demanding the removal of the anti-Semitic patrolman. These include Councilman Peter V. Cacchione who will also speak, Assemblyman Lams, Jack Gralla, Myron Blanchard, Rabbi Simeon Grossheim.

Organizations cooperating with the East Brooklyn Committee Against Religious and Racial Intolerance for this meeting include Jewish War Veterans, Bar Post, local chapter of the American Jewish Congress, CIO Community Council, International Worker Order.

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Pamphlet on New CP Name Rushed

Shall the Communist Party Change Its Name? is the title of a new pamphlet being rushed to press by Workers Library Publishers, dealing with the recent widely discussed recommendation made by the National Committee at its plenary meeting of Jan. 7-9.

It includes those sections of the reports to the National Committee of Earl Browder, Eugene Dennis,

Roy Hudson and John Williamson, concerning the proposed changes that will be submitted to the forthcoming Party Convention, in May, and the political reasons necessitating them at this historic moment of the war.

The new pamphlet is regarded not only as key pre-convention discussion material, of interest to the widest circles of the labor movement, and not only to Communists, but it is also an invaluable aid in the recruiting drive which opens formally on Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday.

\$1000 REWARD

An event of great importance to men is now taking place on lower Fifth Avenue where good selections of 100% pure virgin wool men's suits, topcoats and overcoats, which were good honest values at \$42.50, are being offered to the public at the unbelievably low price of \$26.97.

This event brings to the public choice 100% pure virgin wool men's fabrics picked from famous mills and well tailored in the latest popular shades, patterns and models in size 34 to 52. To those skeptics who do not believe that we are offering 100% pure virgin wool men's suits, topcoats and overcoats for \$26.97, the president of this firm, pictured above, will pay \$1,000 reward if they can prove otherwise.

Visit the Ted Brooks Clothing Co., Inc., 91 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., on the street floor between 16th and 17th Streets; store hours 9:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M., including Saturday.

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Of special interest to the ladies is our stock of 100% pure virgin wool women's suits. These up-to-the-minute models, very smartly man-tailored in mannish fabrics are advertised for the first time from \$22.97.

Feel these quality fabrics, examine the tailoring, then decide for yourself their real value. No obligation to buy. 100% satisfaction guaranteed or your money cheerfully refunded in ten days.

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Rev. Holmes Mum on Church 'Peace Now' Rally

Bessie Simon, "Peace Now" spark-plug was vociferous yesterday in answer to a query whether or not the traitorous "Peace Now" meeting scheduled to be held Sunday, Feb. 20 in Rev. John Haynes Holmes church would be held.

On the other hand, a phone call by the Daily Worker to Rev. Holmes secretary as the pastor's study that end of "Peace Now" glumly non-committal regarding the schedule meeting.

An announcement several weeks ago that "Peace Now" chief George W. Hartmann would use Rev. Holmes

pulpit at the Community Church, 40 East 35th St. aroused a furor of indignation throughout the city.

Said Bessie Simon in answer to the Daily Worker's phone call yesterday: "Yes, yes indeed. The meeting is going to be held. I haven't heard anything to the contrary."

Said Rev. Holmes secretary: "We have nothing to say to anyone!"

Meanwhile, the city's win-the-war forces are continuing to put the heat on the scheduled negotiated peace meeting and it looks as though somebody is beginning to wilt under that heat.

Press Upstate Power Project

ALBANY, Feb. 11 (UP)—A drive for prompt development of the proposed St. Lawrence and Niagara River Electric power projects, described as vitally needed to stimulate agriculture and industry in northeastern United States, will be sought next week in the Republican-controlled legislature.

Gil Green to Talk in B'klyn Feb. 15

Gil Green, state secretary of the New York Communist Party, will be principal speaker at the Flatbush and Parkside Clubs Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, at Biltmore Hall, 2230 Church Ave., Brooklyn at 8:30 P. M. Green will speak on "A Speedy Victory and an Enduring Peace."

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Union Lookout

The Florida Supreme Court has upheld the legality of the closed shop, reversing a lower court decision in a test case involving the Tampa Shipbuilding Co. and the Metal Trades Council and Building Trades Council of the AFL. That's interesting for itself and because anti-labor Attorney General Tom Watson of Florida was trying to make a name for himself nationally as a union-buster on this issue. The Florida case is interesting for another reason. Remember, when the lower court first ruled against the closed shop how the story got terrific space in newspapers all around the country. There's hardly been a word printed about this reversal. Just not "fit to print," it seems.

Nat Low, Daily Worker sports editor, has made a valid complaint to this department. He wants to know why baseball fans in the trade unions don't keep that fire burning under the baseball magnates for signing Negro ball players. The drive was good and hot a few months back. The magnates sat and listened when Paul Robeson and a delegation told their story. A resolution was adopted saying the door was open. But not one Negro player has passed through that door. That campaign ought to be able to find its way somewhere on the agenda along with Little Steel, the fight for subsidies, the soldier vote and the drive to elect Roosevelt in '44.

The Regional War Labor Board is holding a hearing today on labor's complaints against a proposed policy of denying automatic increases in dispute cases and against the wage brackets. The particular case before the board involves Bjur Lubricating Co., a shop organized by Local 1227 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers but there may be an important precedent involved.

For years, J. W. Buzell rode herd on the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council in Los Angeles. Secretary of the council, he was known far and wide not only as a virulent red-baiter but an inveterate foe of everything progressive. A year ago, he was replaced as secretary but he continued as a delegate to the council. Now he is up on charges. He is accused of: (1) malfeasance in office; (2) misappropriation of funds; (3) gross inefficiency; (4) violation of oath of office. There's a local in the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, which elects its manager for a 10-year term. It's Local 1568. Perhaps if he makes good at the end of that term, he'll try for a Joe Ryan "everhappy" type election. You know, guaranteed not for a day, not for a week, but for a year or two.

Servicemen in the Central Pacific are burned up at the misrepresentation of labor in the press that reaches them. The Mid-Pacific, an army newspaper published in Hawaii for soldiers in the Central Pacific area, carries an editorial headed "Soldiers Are Workingmen, Too," which says that soldiers are concerned about the "unfair carping." "The soldier, who is a working man in khaki, asks that both sides be given an even break before going off half-cocked with misleading hate-producing articles," the editorial concludes. The soldier-writers, incidentally, find it necessary to distinguish between most of labor and John L. Lewis. Lewis is the one big exception to the rule, the paper says. Others have put themselves "unmistakably behind the war effort," observes The Mid-Pacific.

Selected Books and Pamphlets For Negro History Week

FEBRUARY 13 to FEBRUARY 20

- "LIFE AND TIMES OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS" By HERBERT APTEHEKER \$5.00
The story of Frederick Douglass as an imperishable part of the Negro epic.
- "THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES" By KARL MARX AND FREDERICK ENGELS \$2.50
Articles and letters on the war of 1861-1865.
- "THE NEGRO AND THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT" By JAMES FORD \$2.50
Written by an understanding leader of the Negro people this book is of great importance to every one concerned with the Negro problem.
- "RECONSTRUCTION" By JAMES ALLEN \$1.50
The Battle for Democracy.
- "THE SOUTH IN PROGRESS" By KATHERINE DEPRE LUMPKIN \$2.00
A full-length portrait of the South—its economic, political, social and cultural aspects.
- "HARRIET TUBMAN" By KARL CONRAD \$3.25
Truly a great book about a great woman Negro leader.
- "SOJOURNER TRUTH" By ARTHUR HUFF FAUSSET \$1.00
God's Faithful Pilgrim.
- "GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER" By BACKHAM HOLT \$3.50
This book automatically takes its place among the major books of all time—a great American biography.
- "BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN" By CAREY WILLIAMS \$3.00
This book is dealing with one of the most vital questions in American life.
- "NEW WORLD COMING" By ROY OTTLEY \$3.00
Isle Black America.
- "THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN NATION" By FRANCIS PRAHER \$2.00
This book covers the main events in the national development of the United States during its early history.
- "STORIES OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD" By ANNA L. CURTIS \$1.75
An authentic collection of short stories of the escape system by which Quakers assisted in freeing thousands of Negro slaves prior to the Civil War.

PAMPHLETS

- Four Booklets by HERBERT APTEHEKER
"THE NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" \$1.50
"THE NEGRO IN THE CIVIL WAR" \$1.50
"THE NEGRO IN THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT" \$1.50
"THE NEGRO IN THE CIVIL WAR" \$1.50
- "ABRAHAM LINCOLN" Selections from his writings with an introduction by PHILIP S. Foner, Ph.D.—Just Released—25c
- "WENDELL PHILLIPS" The story of the great abolitionist leader with excerpts from his speeches. By ELIZABETH LAWSON—10c

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Flying Forts Hit Frankfurt Again

LONDON, Feb. 11.—(UP)—U. S. heavy bombers, smashing through weak Nazi defenses with a huge escorting fleet of fighters, today blitzed the German aircraft and chemical engineering city of Frankfurt for the fourth time in two weeks.

While Flying Fortress crews weathered temperatures 45 degrees below zero along the 420-mile skyway to Frankfurt, a large force of Liberator heavies and Marauder mediums spread new havoc among military objectives in the Pas-de-Calais area.

City Has a Snow Removal Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

transportation and there is danger to the city's health.

The Sanitation Department is too undermanned to handle the removal adequately and in all the weeks since the union made its proposal never made a move to recruit workers to replace those who have left the service through the War Manpower Commission, King charged.

An emergency call for snow clearance workers was placed by the city yesterday afternoon with the WMC and beginning this morning at 6:30 its three largest offices were ready to assign civilians to jobs. They were calling for workers in all categories, with laborers to receive 75 cents an hour and truck drivers with chauffeurs licenses to receive 90 cents an hour.

Applicants were to apply at USFS offices at 305 Scherhorn St., Brooklyn; 85 Madison Ave., Manhattan, and 29-27 41st St., in Long Island City. Offices will be open until 6:30 tonight and from 6:30 A. M. tomorrow to noon.

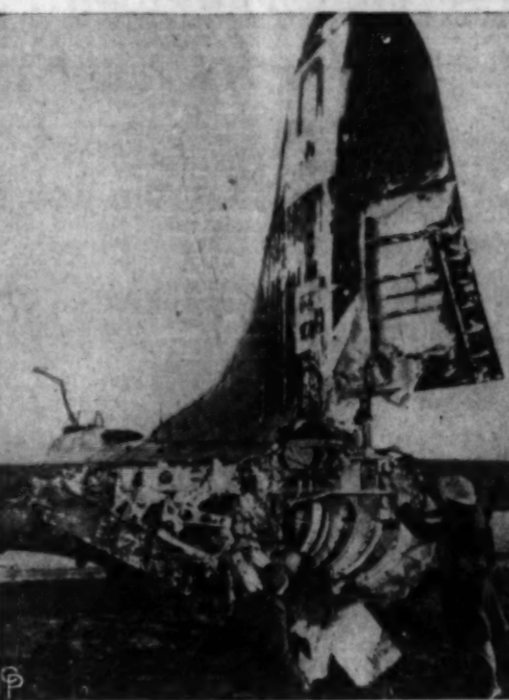
WMC spokesmen denied a rumor that the Mayor had queried them on release of Negro troops now stationed in the city to aid in the snow clearance.

King said that he understood lists had already been prepared for the assignment of Negro soldiers to snow removal detail. He said the union protested bitterly against the use of these men as a "labor battalion" to make up for its own negligence.

The State, County and Municipal Workers addressed an appeal to the Mayor asking him to insist that Commissioner Carey give immediate consideration to the union recommendations and put them into operation. Recommendations include cooperation with CIO and AFL councils, use of CIO block organizations to recruit volunteers, radio appeals and spot announcements, advertisements, police-sanitation department cooperation, information sheets for volunteers, involvement of high school boys through the Board of Education and consultation with employee groups in the department.

The snow was still falling at 7 P. M. yesterday. The U. S. Weather Bureau predicted snow would turn to slush today.

The Fortress Made It Back



British airmen examine the damage which the U.S. Flying Fortress "Hag the Expense" suffered during a mission over France, at an emergency base in England. The tall gunner, along with the plane's tail section, was blown off by Nazi flak. Lt. Frank E. Valesh of St. Paul, Minn., brought the bomber back safely.

Facts in Trial of AFL Millinery Officials

By Dorothy Loeb

There are two law suits now pending against officers of Millinery Blockers Union, Local 42, an AFL affiliate, but what's needed to solve the tangle is not a Portia come to justice but just some plain old-fashioned democracy.

There is a background of group-against-group struggle

behind these legal actions which, if carried through the courts, may or may not end in a settlement but certainly can be expected to furnish grist for the anti-labor mill of West-People Pegler and people like him.

The administration itself heads one of the union's inner groups and, struggling to maintain leadership against any and all opposition, has suppressed certain democratic methods over the years in a way which plays into the hands of the Peglers and permits job-seeking, opportunistic elements to bring to the courts complaints which could properly be handled through stipulated union procedure.

THE TWO LAW SUITS
One suit demands reinstatement of three members suspended for "acts hostile to the union." The other, brought by two other workers, charges officers with conspiracy to control the union by terrorist acts and demands an accounting of funds. Both actions are connected, although they are filed separately.

The three suspended members are Moe Brickman, Louis Melzer and Sam Stone. Brickman heads an opposition group in the local through

which he sought election to office for the past 10 years. He was suspended from membership for five years once before and tried to run again for office virtually on the day that he was readmitted.

Brickman exploited members' justified opposition to certain undemocratic procedure of the administration and attracted a substantial following estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent of the membership. Unable to win his fight against the administration on its own power and unwilling to put forward a genuine union program which could have brought harmony to the local, the Brickman group instead carried its case last year to the local Association of Catholic Trade Unionists (ACTU) which is led by red-baiting anti-Semitic, Coughlinite elements in New York City.

The ACTU jumped into the case, ran attacks on the union leadership in its paper, and made a special appeal to Zaritzky, president of the United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers International Union to which Local 42 is affiliated.

A representative of the ACTU, one Mr. Larkin, sits in on Brickman group meetings and continues to advise them although the case has now been brought into the courts. ACTU intervention got nowhere and recourse to legal action followed.

Progressive members of the union say that while the union administration fails to permit full democratic expression, there is still an opportunity to get the floor, to run for office and to exercise union rights within limits. Four union meetings were held a year but reports of executive board meetings, which are constitutional, were not provided. However, democratic membership participation is limited by the administration's use of so-called "special meetings" according to these members. Once a meeting is pronounced "special," no items may be added to the agenda from the floor besides those chosen by the leadership.

ANTI-LABOR PRESS
Anti-labor newspapers, the Hearst Press, the World-Telegram and others have already gleefully picked up the stories of the law suits and presented them in a way calculated to arouse hostility of and suspicion against organized labor.

Local 42, say the progressives, should be mobilizing its membership on vital war issues instead of being split in unnecessary and pointless squabbling. Brickman and a tiny clique of his associates are stubbornly set on a course of rule or ruin. This is not the case, progressives say, with most of the union members who followed Brickman in the past. Union interests now require that these members be made to see that a tie-up with Coughlinite-led ACTU elements and court action now can only hurt the organization. If the case is to be fought, let it be fought, progressives suggest, within traditional union procedure.

The union administration on the other hand should speed the process of unification by dissolving its own group, calling upon other groups to dissolve too, and putting forward a war program on which all could act democratically and in harmony.

There is nothing wrong in principle with legal actions in trade unions. The question is: what can be achieved? In this instance, legal actions can only complicate and disunite, while simple union democracy can provide a swift solution.

Senate Bans Subsidies 43-28

(Continued from Page 1)

ment raising the price of milk a minimum of one cent a quart. The price will vary from region to region depending on costs, and may rise as high as three cents a quart in some areas.

This afternoon the Senate rejected the Alben-Lafollette amendment to substitute for the subsidy program a food stamp plan for families with incomes under \$1,200 a year.

The food stamp plan was regarded at least in part as a convenient alibi for many senators who voted against subsidies. It does not tackle at all the fundamental question of economic stabilization which is the chief function of subsidies.

QUEER COMBINATION

Supporting the plan was a queerly assorted group of senators, including some liberals like Senators Claude Pepper of Florida and James Murray of Montana and some arch-reactionaries like Senators Walter George of Georgia and Rufus Holman of Oregon.

Some administration supporters voted for the food stamp plan apparently because they felt it would be better than no provision at all for low-income groups.

Opposing the plan was an equally unusual combination of administration senators led by Majority Leader Alben Barkley and Republicans.

Attempts by Senators Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri and Claude Pepper of Florida to put the Senate on the spot proved unsuccessful.

Senator Clark demanded that the Senate be consistent and ban all subsidies including those favorites of many southern senators such as the cotton seed oil and peanut oil subsidies.

The Clark amendment was rejected by a decisive 53 to 17 vote. Senators and special interests in their states will still be able to retain their pet subsidies—while consumers will be deprived of food subsidies.

Senator Pepper offered an amendment to direct the President to have the War Labor Board increase the Little Steel Formula by three per cent to offset the increase in the cost of living as a result of the subsidy ban. This was defeated by 56 to 12.

Planes Battle Foe at Anzio Beachhead

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy regular artillery emplaced on neighboring high ground.

Virtually the entire Allied Mediterranean Air Force, including heavy bombers, was thrown into the breach to try and restore the situation on the beachhead and to hammer the Germans bringing up additional reinforcements. The big bomber-blasted road and rail junctions, over which the Germans were steadily pouring in reinforcements. Only yesterday it was learned that the German 65th Infantry Division had arrived.

In the battle for Cassino on the main Fifth Army Front, the German have made each building a fortress and the Americans were forced to attack separately with artillery, tanks and infantry.

American and German tanks were slugging it out in the streets of the shell-battered city. American infantry captured five more large buildings and were attacking the town prison—almost levelled by our artillery but with Germans holding out in the basement.

Very strong German attacks were launched west and northwest of Cassino, but were thrown back in heavy fighting.

The Germans assaulting the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead, were members of the 26th and 29th Panzer (armored) Divisions, the Hermann Goering Division, the 715th and 65th Infantry Divisions and the Nazi Elite Guards.

Honor Ship Stewardess For Heroism Under Fire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP)—

The War Shipping Administration today told the story of the heroism of a modest stewardess aboard an American liner who faced Japanese machine gun fire with the coolness of a marine and was credited with saving the life of at least one man by her presence of mind.

The stewardess, Mrs. Clara Main (of 867 East 17th St., Bronx), New York, was the only woman on the American President liner "President Harrison" captured by the enemy in the Yellow Sea on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack.

(Mrs. Main was a member in good standing of the National Maritime Union, CIO, from July, 1937, through December, 1940, the union said yesterday.)

She returned to this country in the last trip of the exchange liner Gripsholm. Although she told the story of the vessel's capture at that time, the WSA said she made no mention of her own brave deeds.

ILG Rank and File Hold 'Town Forum'

That was a forum in the real sense of the word that the Rank and File Group of Dressmakers Local 22 held Thursday night at Hotel Diplomat as part of their campaign for election of unity candidates in the union poll a week hence.

Believe it or not, all points of view, including that of Charles Zimmerman, Local 22 manager whose administration the Rank and File opposes, were put on the floor in a session as democratic and outspoken as any early American New England town meeting.

Z. J. Braverman, who brought a plea for Zimmerman and his fellow "Progressives" to the forum got respectful attention from the hundreds of dressmakers who crowded the hotel hall from after work until close to 10 P. M. but there was no mistaking the sentiments of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union members there. They were not for Braverman and they were not for Zimmerman.

APPLAUD UNITY FLEA

Dressmakers gave their applause—and there was plenty of it—to speakers who called for an end to clique control of the powerful local. They cheered candidates who demanded abolition of artificial divisions based on outmoded divisions between "lefts" and "rights" and who called for a "strong two-fisted policy of integrated legislative and political action to strengthen demands for a new contract."

Isidore Weisberg, main spokesman for the Rank and File, assailed systematic attempts of Zimmerman and his administration to picture those striving to unite the huge local as "oppositional disrupters."

Zimmerman and his group want to make it appear that they are the union and those who oppose them oppose the union, he said.

BROAD RANK AND FILE

The Rank and File, which polls as many as 8,000 votes and expects to register more next Thursday at the elections, represents a broad movement to guarantee the choice of officials really representative of the membership, Weisberg pointed out.

He challenged the claims of David Dubinsky, ILGWU president, and Zimmerman, who follows him, of full support of the unity of the United Nations and unity at home. Weisberg noted that Dubinsky stands committed to agreement with N. Chassin, anti-Soviet leader of the Jewish Farband, whose most recent effusion labeled Tehran as "a stab in the back for the Atlantic Charter."

On the home front, he pointed to Dubinsky's maneuvering with the anti-Semitic John L. Lewis, whose reentry into the AFL Dubinsky boasted he was trying to assure.

Several features marked the forum besides the participation of the Zimmerman supporter and the full presentation of the Rank and File position.

NEGRO GIRL CANDIDATE

The meeting marked the debut of beautiful Catherine Moreland, one of four Negro rank and file candidates for Local 22's executive board. As poised as she is pretty, full of fire, Miss Moreland makes a knockout of a candidate. A long-time member of the ILG, she is leading an intensive campaign especially in Harlem for support of Rank and File candidates to assure a more active fight against discrimination.

She told the meeting Thursday that there are still ILG shops where employers persist in discrimination. "They try to make it seem as if we're against the union," she said. "We're not. We're for it. We want to change the administration so that our union will be better and will give all the members a chance."

Another feature of the meeting was the participation of members of the Independent Progressive Group, whose candidacy the Rank and File helped to put before the membership. A letter from an old member, I. Kantrovsky, a member of the same Branch 1 of the Social Democratic Federation to which N. Chassin and Abraham Cahan belong, was read. The letter called for an end of group control in the union because it leads to job discrimination.

Louis Shapiro, an Independent Progressive, assailed the administration for attempting to frighten dressmakers about post-war competition from newly established war plants. The administration never took any steps in pre-war days to remedy out-of-town competition and keep work in New York and under its leadership wages dropped from 1937 on while the volume of dresses produced increased, he said.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Of all the figures of the dramatic history of America, the towering personality of Abraham Lincoln has made the greatest impression on Enrico Glicenstein, well-known sculptor and etcher whose portrait of the Emancipator appears here today, his birthday.

Glicenstein, famed for his statues carved from huge tree trunks, saw in the furrowed lines of Lincoln's features a real friend of humanity, with strength of character, courage and honesty.

The liberator of the slaves became for Glicenstein a symbol as the first step towards the liberation of all downtrodden peoples of the earth. So familiar did the artist become with the lines of Lincoln's face that in a lost village of South France he carved by heart a monumental head of the Emancipator out of a piece of seasoned wood.

U. S.-Soviet Cultural Leaders Greet Each Other on Air Today



DIMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH

Dimitri Shostakovich and Sergei Prokofiev, the Soviet Union's most prominent living composers, will broadcast to this country for the first time, on a special program this afternoon.

The important event which is being held under the auspices of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science and the Hollywood



ROSALIND RUSSELL

Writers Mobilization will be an exchange program with motion picture and stage stars greeting each other from Hollywood and the Soviet Union.

The United States will be represented by Orson Welles, Edward G. Robinson, Rosalind Russell, Frances Langford and Dinah Shore. From



SERGEI PROKOFIEFF

the Soviet, messages will come from screen stars Fedorova, Orlova, Lemeshev, and Chirrov. Shostakovich will conduct his Piano Concerto and Prokofiev will be piano soloist.

The broadcast will take place from 2 P. M. to 3 P. M. (EWT) on the Robinson, Rosalind Russell, Frances Langford and Dinah Shore. From

Film Front "Lifeboat" Continues Adrift in Nazi Waters

By DAVID PLATT

IT IS good to see the Writers War Board denouncing Alfred Hitchcock's "Lifeboat" on the ground it propagates "a credo of German super-intelligence and of the degeneracy of the democratic peoples." They gave it "four duds" which is the maximum insult any film can get from them. Also nice to see Dorothy Thompson emptying a second bombload on the picture. The other day in her column—her second on the subject—she compared the 20th Fox darked out epic of muggy thinking with MGM's "Mrs. Miniver."

"Mrs. Miniver," she affirmed was a picture of an "easy-going and divided society turning into a close unit and overcoming the Nazis." "Lifeboat," on the other hand showed "a drifting, compassless society accepting defeat—until saved by a miracle." This, she explained, is not the way we are and not the way we want to present ourselves to our allies. Miss Thompson is extremely worried and so are we, about the effects on our neighbors in Latin and South America, of a motion picture that completely supports every one of Hitler's major arguments against the democracies. "Pride in our country demands that we do not send this film abroad in its present form to soil our own real."



THE SULLIVANS

In hastening to meet a dead-line I failed to get in my full say on "The Sullivan." This outstanding 20th Fox film is about the fullest possible refutation of the same studio's "Lifeboat." Whereas in the Hitchcock film our side is pictured as made up of bunglers, neurotics and pacifists, in "The Sullivan," a fighting, vigorous, healthy, competent America is portrayed. We should not hesitate for one moment to send such a representative film of the way we are, to our allies. It is good for domestic morale and it will be good for the morale of all our allies along the seven seas.

"The Sullivan" is one of the finest films of our country at peace and at war that we have had. The Sullivan are the heart and soul of win-the-war America. They stand and speak for all those who hate fascism. "Lifeboat" fails to stand up and if it speaks for anyone, it is for Hitler.

I was just thinking, if "Lifeboat" had been manned by such whole-hearted believers in democracy as the Sullivan, the ship would not have floundered on a Nazi shoal. With such competent and fierce fighters as the Sullivan to give leadership to the boat, "Lifeboat" superman of the master-race would first have been thoroughly searched for weapons, then tied up in knots and dumped overboard the minute he opened his trap. That's the way the Sullivan and their buddies the Meyer Levins, the Colin Kellys and the Doris Millers fought in the Pacific. That's the way we're going to win the war.

Lincoln Memorialized In Song and Story

Dedicated to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the "Westinghouse Program" will perform George Kleinsinger's "I Hear America Singing" Sunday, Feb. 13 (NBC, 2:30 P. M., EWT). John Charles Thomas, the chorus and orchestra will be featured in this tribute to America's great leader. For his solo, the singing ensembles have chosen "Abraham's Mystery of Life" and "Ye Banks and Braes."

Victor Young leads the orchestra in a special treatment of "Dearly Beloved" and his own orchestral arrangement of Haydn's "Gypsy Rondo." Ken Darby leads the chorus in his version of "Simple Simon." Storyteller John Nesbitt marks Lincoln's Birthday with a story of Ann Rutledge, Lincoln's first love.

At City Theatre

The City Theatre takes pride in announcing that they are now showing one of the greatest films to come out of the Soviet Union "We Will Come Back."

This is the heroic saga of the guerrilla fighters who are helping to clear a path for the advancing gallant Red Army in its struggle to rid the Soviets of the Nazi scoundrels. This film runs until Wed. Feb. 16.

MOTION PICTURES

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"DAILY" SPORTS

LOW DOWN

Why Army Rejects So Many Athletes for Slight Ailments

NAT LOW

Bronco Nagurski, the pulverizing line plunger of the Chicago Bears, and for years known as the hardest smasher in the history of football, was rejected for Army service yesterday and placed in 4-F.

This isn't the first time an athlete has been rejected for Army service despite the fact he may be engaged in some hectic body-contact sport like hockey, football or boxing.

The average layman is slightly confused by these rejections. He figures if a guy is capable of tearing through an opposition line he certainly can get into the Army and carry a gun.

We too were confused on the business and remained so until we got into conversation with a doctor who kindly explained the Army's policy on such things.

And the Army's policy is simple.

The Army, through its own wide experience and through the experiences of our Allies, has come to know that under the constant, sharp, unceasing pressure of modern war a man with the slightest physical defect will fold up and become a serious hindrance to his fellow soldiers.

The Army doctors point out that an athlete is under a certain amount of pressure for a brief period. For instance, in the case of Frankie Sinkwich, the All-American grinder of Georgia, who was discharged from the Marines for having flat feet.

The doctors point to the fact that Sinkwich plays a game which at most lasts no more than 90 minutes. For half of those 90 minutes Sinkwich is not engaged directly in the furor of the game. He is either on the fringes of the play, or resting on the bench or acting the decoy on a spinner or something like that.

Thus, actually, he is under pressure only for a few minutes.

As soon as the game ends he takes a nice cool shower, hops into a cab and his home resting, completely at ease.

War Pressure Unending

But in battle, especially modern battle, a man doesn't fight for a brief few minutes. He doesn't shower after a battle and then rest on his sofa smoking his pipe.

In battle he sometimes goes for days—and even weeks—with full pack, advancing, retreating, climbing, fighting. The pressure goes on and lasts for terribly long periods. Recuperation periods are slim and far between. He's on the go all the time—under both mental and physical stresses and strains.

Under these conditions a man is only as strong as all his parts. Let the slightest organic weakness be in existence and the pitiless furnace which is modern war will bring it to the surface with a resultant crack-up.

This is why the Army rejects seemingly healthy, strong and active athletes. A game on a ball field is one thing—a war waged against a tenacious, brutal and shrewd enemy is another.

So the next time you read of an athlete being rejected stifle the temptation to snort in disgust. The reasons for this rejection are sound.

The Wolm Toins

Bryan Hextall, the curly-headed ace wing of the Rangers, owns one of the hottest tempers in hockey. And one of the strongest constitutions.

A great star with the great Rangers pre-war teams, Hex hasn't taken lightly to the drubbings the Blueshirts have had to suffer through this year. Thus he has been in his share of scraps and his temper and fighting spirit being what they are—he has always gotten the best of his glove swinging foes.

But the wolm toined Thursday night at the Garden when the Rangers played the Wings. The Wings, as you know, had humiliated the Rangers by 15-0 and 12-2 in two games previous. So Hextall and some of the others were out to wreak revenge on their tormentors.

Unfortunately for Hextall he picked on the wrong guy. Halfway in the second period he became entangled with young Harold Jackson of the Wings. They hit each a resounding body check and rolled onto the sideboards where one word led to another. Hex, by this time sailing under a full head of steam, ripped off his gloves and tore at the taller Jackson.

But Jackson, as we said before, was the wrong guy. As Hex came tearing in, Jackson let him have five straight rights to the kniser and you could have framed that lovely expression on Hextall's face.

You thought you were watching Beau Jack fight and while the players and the officials stood idly about watching, Jackson continued to give it to Hex, but good.

After a few moments Hex was quite willing to call the whole thing off—the very first time anybody has ever seen him do that. Which just goes to show you—doesn't it?

Drubbles and Set Shots:

Notre Dame Weak This Year But Still Colorful

The basketball season climbs to its highest competitive and fan-enthusiasm peaks this week as the annual Notre Dame-N.Y.U. battle in Madison Square Garden, the blue-ribbon event of the metropolitan campaign, is supplemented by another double-header that will point attention directly toward the post-season championship tournaments.

The Notre Dame classic, tenth of the series that began in the winter of 1934-35, is programmed for Monday night, feature half of the double header that also renews a feud between old Brooklyn rivals Brooklyn College and St. Francis.

The second double header of the week is scheduled for Thursday night, and puts on the line the important prospects of two crack Philadelphia teams as well as those of the home guards. The St. John's Indians, boasting the best of the home-town records, are to meet Temple in one game, and City and St. Joseph's renew their annual warfare in the other engagement.

Though the record of the Notre Dame main-line rivalry squad is not the best the Irish have ever brought to New York, they have lost none of their fan appeal. No matter what the sport the Irish are always the most popular of the New York visitors.

And the conditions this year make their record—eight won and seven lost—a mark of merit. The crack Western teams are evenly matched this season, and have been beating each other at regular intervals. The Irish have played none but the top rankers, and the trend of the times is indicated by their home-and-home series with Wisconsin and Marquette. Both series were split. Only Northwestern appeared markedly superior, having won twice from the Irish.

On the credit side of the ledger are two victories over Purdue and most emphatic triumph over Yale, supposedly one of the midlands' best. The Irish won this one 57 to 44.

But regardless of the team record, the Irish are bringing this time one of the most spectacular

performers over to represent them on the court here. He is Leo (Crystal) Miller, a one-handed shot maker from Washington, Ind., who is well on the way to shattering all Notre Dame scoring records. In fourteen games he has compiled 291 points, a 14.3 average. The all-time Notre Dame high is Johnny Meier's 13.3, compiled during the twenty-two game 1936-37 season.

Incidentally, a New Yorker, Bernie Rutledge, from Chaminade School on Long Island is this year's Notre Dame captain.

Monday night's game will be the tenth of the Garden rivalry. The Irish have won seven against two defeats. In addition they won one other game from the Violets at South Bend some years ago.

The winner will again for the first time the George Keegan Memorial trophy, a sterling silver cup donated by Ned Irish, Garden President that year, in honor of the memory of the late great Notre Dame coach. Mrs. George Keegan will be in the Garden to make the presentation.

The Philadelphia-New York duel on Thursday will almost certainly permit decisions relative to the tournament lineup. All four teams are active bidders for a tourney invitation. St. Joseph's had come up with one of the best teams in its history, and Temple also has compiled an attention compelling record. The St. John's Indians currently lead the local parade, and the City Beavers, after an uncertain start, have come fast in recent weeks.

The St. John's-Temple game is a return battle. A month ago in Philadelphia the Indians won 38 to 32 in the last minute, but the Owls have been greatly strengthened since then. Three newcomers, Dick Koecker, Jimmy Joyce and Dave Fox, have crowded their way into the regular lineup.

A youngster named Billy Arnold was in there against one Henry Jordan. Arnold walked across the ring at the bell, swung and missed with a right uppercut, then landed flush with a left hook and Jordan went down and out. The whole time elapsed was a mere 24 seconds.

A recent piece in the Sporting News tells of the famous "fight" between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard down at Havana when Willard took Johnson's title by a "knockout." The story, written very cleverly, leaves no doubt at all in anyone's mind that Johnson could have slaughtered Willard had he chose to do so. But those were the days of the fixed fights. Sports editor Nat Low will have a column on that fight in a few days.

Sgt. Joe Louis who recently completed a terrifically successful boxing and referring tour for the Army, is soon to leave for a continuing of the tour overseas, the Army announced yesterday.

Another one-punch knockout—the second in two weeks—has been recorded, in Philadelphia

Piscator Calls Play Aid in Fight Against Anti-Semitism

Erwin Piscator, director of the Studio Theatre of the New School, upon being asked why Lessing's world famous play "Nathan the Wise" is being revived for two weeks beginning Monday, Feb. 21, in the theatre on West 12th St., said:

"The answer is less why the play is being revived than why it is being revived just now. And the answer, too, is wholly apart from the great number of persons who, not having seen it, have asked for the revival. There are deeper, infinitely further reaching and brutally vital reasons related to today and to every rational person.

"I think it is generally known that I was in Germany during those tragic years when the Nazis began and when they came into power. I saw with my own eyes that everybody fighting against them and for democracy was called a Jew. I was therefore called a Jew. On a stack of my ancestor's bible, which had been translated in various languages by them through many generations, I made the statement that I could prove that my name, Piscator, was derived from the Latin, meaning fisherman, and that I was of 'Aryan blood.' This was for no reason other than to point out that an Aryan can also be an honest man.

A Service To Hitler

"Fascist means in one sense anti-Semitism, which means fighting against every ideal of democracy.

When, under the influence of Hitler, consciously or unconsciously, people in America create hoodlumism in the street, they are actually approving another form of fighting against democracy. They are fighting in the name of the army against their own army. I have seen, for many months the amazing and close parallel between what went on when I was in Germany and what is going on now in the United States. I have seen even after event which stirred me and so many others, that when these requests to revive 'Nathan the Wise' came to us, we decided it was a duty to postpone other plans and give 'Nathan the Wise' preference on our schedule.

"But this play must not be looked upon as a play which is a defense of the Jews alone. It is a powerful plea for tolerance for all persecuted peoples and is completely that for the Christian today as it was through the years in Germany. And since this new wave of anti-Semitism is now coming from Germany, and is being pounced upon by reactionaries here in America, we call as witness to the great Lessing and respond to the call for humanity against such ugly forces within democracy.

Theatre Must Be A Social Force

"It is the business of the theatre to deliver a social message and this is as important as that it should be 'entertaining.' If a play has content which is true in connection with life, it becomes greater theatre for entertainment. Mere entertainment, 'art for art's sake,' is not a reason for a theatre production. The theatre must have social force and must be related to life. The word 'experiment,' when used in the theatre, is invariably misunderstood. It does not mean a beginning. It means an approach to a considerable perfection and certainly an improvement on established and conventional theatre in a larger sense. Experiment with a theatre presentation of a social problem should create an effect upon an audience. The result of the effect—that—is the experiment.

"Even though we want all of New York to see 'Nathan the Wise,' only a small number can see it during the two weeks at the Studio Theatre, but as Shakespeare said, as long as one person in the audience understands him, it is better than thousands who do not. If these few get the message of 'Nathan the Wise' they must in turn spread the hope, and help will be forthcoming for the cause."

Radio Highlights

11-11:35 A.M. WQXR—Young People's Concert, by the Philharmonic-Symphony at Carnegie Hall; Randolph Guns conducts and Claudia Sorel is the piano soloist.

2-15 P.M. WJZ—Metropolitan Opera: Norma, with Cesare Soderro conducting. 3:30-4:30 P.M. WABC—Philadelphia Orchestra. Bruno Walter conducting.

3:30-4 P.M. WQXR—Ray Lev, pianist. 3:30-4 P.M. WJZ—Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting. Clifton Fadiman is the commentator.

11 A.M. WQXR—Philharmonic-Symphony Young People's Concert.

12:30 P.M. WABC—Stars Over Hollywood.

1:30 P.M. WABC—Civilian Defense News.

2 P.M. WJZ—Metropolitan Opera—Norma.

3 P.M. WABC—Detroit Musicals.

3:30 P.M. WEAF—First Anniversary of Marine Corps Women's Reserve.

3:30 P.M. WABC—Army-Navy House Party.

4:30 P.M. WABC—Doctors at War—Play.

5:15 P.M. WEAF—Voice of Alaska.

6:15 P.M. WEAF—The American Theatre.

7:15 P.M. WEAF—Victory Auction.

8 P.M. WABC—Orchestra Marx, Comedy.

8:30 P.M. WOR—The Cisco Kid.

9:30 P.M. WJZ—Boston Symphony Orch.

10:30 P.M. WABC—Inner Sanctum—Play.

10:15 P.M. WOR—Saturday Night Show.

11:15 P.M. WEAF—Veteran Wireless Operators American Drive, Hotel Astor.

11:30 P.M. WEAF—I Gustain the Wings.

11:30 P.M. WABC—Cassidy, Press Photograph.

12:30 A.M. WMCA—We Hold These Truths.



Bricker of Ohio

MANY people speak in the name of Lincoln. Some honor it, other shame it. If the tradition of the Great Emancipator has any meaning for us today it is that our present war of liberation is of the same lineage as the patriotic war against slavery and for national unity which Lincoln led.

Ohio holds a proud place in the history of the Civil War. Its farmers and mechanics, its statesmen and generals figure high in the accomplishments of that era. That area also cradled the Republican Party, at that time a really vigorous and dynamic party of progress.

The first to submit his Lincoln Day oration this year is Governor Bricker, a Republican and an Ohioan. He is also an aspirant for the high post once held by Lincoln. He is one of that crop of gubernatorial Republican leaders to whom Willkie pointed proudly the other day as proof of the "rejuvenation" of his party.

Let us see. The Governor spoke to an audience in Washington which included the Republican Congressmen. He told this group, which consists by and large of the worst obstructionists ever to sit in Washington, that they had "revitalized the Congress and given valiant aid to the war program." That is the group of which Bricker's fellow Ohioan Senator Taft is a leader. He and his cronies, which include such Democrat-Copperheads as Rankin, had just engineered the most shameful trickery in an attempt to deprive the soldiers of the vote. It is also the group which that very day had led in scuttling the President's subsidy program.

For doing some "revitalizing" along the same lines as a number of Bricker's Republican friends in Congress, an Ohio Copperhead (Vallandigham) in Lincoln's day was wanted for treason and fled the country.

The Governor spoke out on some concrete questions, also. He placed the whole responsibility for strikes upon "selfish labor leaders." He helped Senator Taft swipe from the pro-slavery Democrats of Lincoln's day that old shibboleth of "state's rights," which he used in an attack upon the Administration. He borrowed heavily from the arsenal of pro-fascism by accusing the Roosevelt Administration of "socialism, if not communism." What he had to say on fiscal policies, amounted to an ill-concealed plea for reducing taxes in the higher brackets.

In an interview earlier in the day, he denounced the food-subsidy program and Federal housing. He felt satisfied with the present tax bill, the most brazen piece of war obstruction pulled off by the present Congress.

There are two traditions out of our Civil War era. One is the Lincoln tradition, the other is the anti-Lincoln. For which does Governor Bricker speak?

Well, Mr. Willkie, have you any more Governors to produce? Is that the best evidence you can offer of a "revitalized" and "reinvigorated" Republican Party? So far that "new blood" looks pretty anemic to us.

Below Rome

THE Allied Advisory Commission, set up at the Moscow conference, is now enforcing the withdrawal of the AMG from southern Italy. Certainly, the failure to mobilize the Italian people under an authority which they trust has made it harder for our own soldiers and officers all along the line.

But this in itself does not explain what has been happening at the Anzio beachhead, where we started so hopefully for Rome three weeks ago. In the midst of what the President says is a "tense situation," civilians will

refrain from a snap judgment. But it still has to be explained why, with our vast equipment and reserves in Sicily and North Africa, the Anzio landing could not have been pushed home. It is so clearly in Hitler's interest to drag out the Italian campaign that the value of a speedy and decisive victory at Rome should have over-ruled all other considerations.

As for the decision of the Allied Advisory Commission, this represents a re-affirmation of the Moscow conference policies. The best part of it lies in the withdrawal of the AMG from southern Italy. As everyone knows, it was the presence of AMG in the first place that enabled Marshal Badoglio and the King to become the rallying center for all the dark forces still operating in Italy. When the Italians are left to deal with Badoglio themselves, we can be confident of the outcome.

It is significant, however, that the Allied Commission specifically stresses the temporary nature of Badoglio's administration, which should remove itself from the picture no later than the capture of Rome. Everybody seems to want that—the Italian people, their Committee of Liberation, and even high-ranking military officials in Washington. The sooner the Italian six-party coalition takes over in Italy, the easier it will be all around, especially for our own soldiers.

Negro Editors' Plea

THE 21-point statement handed last week to President Roosevelt by representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association recalls, naturally, "A Declaration by Negro Voters," issued last November by representatives of 20 organizations and more than 6,000,000 persons. The Declaration, however, was chiefly a political document—the Negro's declaration, with respect to the 1944 elections, that he had "come of age politically" and that, calling upon "enlightened labor, church, farm and other groups to oppose actively the current wave of reaction," he would unite, in the elections, "on a minimum program with such enlightened groups."

The 21-point statement takes the next logical step forward: it declares the Negro's "unlimited and unswerving allegiance to the nation," his avoidance of "any and all forms of disunity" and his eagerness "to join hands with all Americans in the crusade for the liberty of all peoples." This statement, in short, declares to the President and to the nation that 14,000,000 Americans of African descent unconditionally support our anti-fascist war, a fact which is already known to everybody who knows the Negro, but a fact, nevertheless, which cannot be repeated too often.

Others than the Negro are realizing that he has "come of age politically." The Negro's gains—politically, industrially and socially, under current wartime conditions—have taught him how to go about demolishing his "second-class" citizenship status: to ally himself with "enlightened labor, church, farm and other groups" which are actively opposing "the current wave of reaction." In fighting with his allies against current reaction he is learning that he is establishing himself on the side of progress for the future, too. The belated assigning of a Negro newspaperman to the White House corps of correspondents, a direct result of the editors' and publishers' statement to the President, was one way of telling the Negro people and the country that their program is also the nation's.

Two Policies of Imperialism

by James S. Allen

TWO policies are possible for American imperialism. Even at the risk of oversimplifying the reality, the choice can be stated rather simply. Our country can seek expansion abroad territorially, which involves the subjugation of peoples to imperialist rule. Or it can seek expansion through economic means within the framework of political co-operation. It is a choice between seeking an outlet for our great productive machinery through war or through peace.

That choice is involved in the issue of whether we shall support and realize the Tehran accord or adopt a policy contrary to it. That is the essence of the issue in the 1944 elections.

ONE question sometimes raised is that the powerful forces of American economic imperialism, and the antagonism that they arouse throughout the world, may overrule what is desirable.

I think it is not difficult to show that the form of American imperialist development, historically and in the present period, provides a basis for believing that further economic expansion can take place in a predominantly peaceful manner, that is, without major wars among the big powers and without violent conflict with the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

Historically, Britain illustrates the predominantly colonial type of imperialist expansion and the United States the predominantly "cash-register" type of expansion. That does not mean to say that Britain failed to engage in large-scale economic activities in areas not under its direct colonial control, or that the United States did not also employ the methods of colonial subjugation. But in the United States the main emphasis of expansion outward was upon the development of markets and direct capital investment, not necessarily accompanied by political domination. However, where American capital investment predominated,

as in the northern sphere of Latin America, there was also present strong tendencies towards political dominance, and in some cases of outright military intervention.

PRESENT world developments tend to restrict the political form of imperialist expansion. These can be summarized briefly:

1. The accord of Tehran, providing for a joint ending of the war and Anglo-Soviet-American-Chinese collaboration for the peace, opens the way to a world re-adjustment of relations in which the rights of the small nations and the colonial peoples will be more highly respected than in the past.

2. Since the first World War and particularly during the present war the liberation movement in the colonial world has grown considerably, as a result of the economic developments in these areas and the higher political maturity and unity of the peoples.

3. The democratic and anti-fascist consciousness of the people and the labor movements of Britain and the United States, greatly strengthened and deepened by the present war, is a powerful force favoring a democratic foreign policy and a new approach on the colonial question.

4. With respect to the United States, the war necessities favor a policy of unity in China and of friendly cooperation with her, and the further extension of the Good Neighbor policy in Latin America (including Puerto Rican independence).

IN ADDITION to these considerations, the internal post-war needs of the United States and the Tehran perspective of a stable peace combine to encourage the expansion of peace-time industry, not only within the country but abroad.

Undoubtedly the United States will continue its traditional methods of economic expansion abroad, that is to say, the development of markets principally for its industrial production and direct capital investment. But already during the war a certain change in the character of this expansion is noticeable. In Mexico and Brazil particularly a start has been made in helping establish basic and heavy

industry, which is an important alteration of the traditional economic policy of discouraging and preventing that type of industrial development in areas possessing a colonial economy.

The agreement between the Venezuelan government (a democratic one) and the Henry J. Kaiser interests to undertake the development of industry in a country whose oil resources up to now have been the exclusive concern of foreign interests is still another important deviation from the old colonial policy.

THESE trends, appearing already in the course of the war, indicate a process of imperialist accommodation to the new realities of the world and especially the colonial sectors of the world.

Because of the high level and efficiency of American industry it is very well adapted to meeting the requirements of economically backward areas. The real possibilities of the world utilization of American industry are by no means restricted to the reconstruction of the devastated areas in Europe. By far the greater possibilities are to be found in Latin America, China, India and other colonial areas.

Heavy and machine industry is predominant in the American monopoly set-up. And such industries have a tremendous market abroad for machines and the setting up of industrial plant—in fact, inexhaustible for some time to come. A shift in emphasis to this type of export and to the building of industrial plant abroad is the kind of economic expansion welcomed most by the colonial and economically backward countries. And it is most likely to lead to friendlier relations with such countries.

But these possibilities of economic expansion can be developed only on the basis of cooperation with and accommodation to the new democratic unity shaping up in the countries to be liberated from the Axis yoke and in the colonial-type areas. Any attempt to enter into head-on conflict with such movements, as is proposed by the fascist imperialists, would lead to disaster for our country. This is a basic question of the 1944 elections.

Answers to Questions:

By Robert Minor

"Can the Coalition of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union be a strong and lasting one in spite of the differences of social structure between the capitalist countries and the Socialist country?"

This is really not one question but two. The first is:

1. Can the Coalition be strong and lasting?

The answer to this question is:

Yes.

The second question is smuggled into the other and cannot truthfully be given the same answer, because it carries with it an unjustified assumption with very grave consequences to our thinking.

The concealed assumption is that if the Coalition is strong and long-lived, it will be so "in spite of" the inclusion of the socialist state and the big capitalist states in a single system of cooperation. In other words, the assumption is that the inclusion of the socialist and the capitalist states together is a source of weakness to the coalition.

If you grant this assumption, and if you do not get this illusion out of your thinking, you will have no possibility whatever of understanding the present world situation and its post-war development.

Therefore, we dig out and segregate the concealed question:

2. Is the inclusion of the socialist and capitalist states together a source of weakness of the Coalition?

The answer to this question is:

No.

This "No" is the most decisive reality in the world today. Upon this pivot the whole history of the present half-century turns. Yet there are people who, with the sincerest desire to get at the truth, are nevertheless answering this question incorrectly. Actuated by a justified belief that the Coalition can possess strength and lasting power, they answer the second question along with the first, saying, "Yes, the coalition is strong in spite of the difference of the social structure of the socialist state from that of the capitalist states."

It is something like the story of the famous question asked by a Philadelphia lawyer who said to a witness:

"Answer yes or no—have you quit beating your wife?"

If you say yes, while claiming that you do not now beat your wife, you also admit that formerly you did beat your wife.

The question of the Coalition is the very best example of the necessity which is so often expressed by the whole Marxist movement—that we do not attempt to find concrete solutions for the problems of the real world in abstract formulations.

As soon as we get the question formulated concretely, the truth begins to throw a light across the affairs of all mankind "for many generations."

For it is not a question of "a" socialist state, in the abstract, existing at some imaginary time under some imaginary circumstances. In the concrete, real world, it is a question of the extremely powerful state which—because it is a socialist state with an enormous socialist economy, with an unbreakable unity and a corresponding military strength—has proven itself to be a part of world economy that cannot be removed or destroyed and a part of the political life of the world which is proven to be indestructible.

And, secondly, it is not a question of "a" capitalist state or some imaginary capitalist states.

It is a very concrete and real United States of America, with half of all the material resources of the world in an extremely highly organized and complex economic system on a capitalist basis, the most powerful machinery of production that ever existed. It is a very concrete and real Great Britain, a colossal world-wide state erected on the same capitalist basis. And these two great capitalist societies exist in a world where certain prerequisites must be found for their survival as capitalist societies.

The first necessity for their survival as capitalist societies is a world market with a stability of states and an absorption capacity very much greater than has ever been found in the world market prior to this war, and particularly not after the war of 1914-18.

People who think in the abstract

have thoughtlessly assumed that the capitalist system of the United States and Great Britain is incompatible with sustained and highly developed economic relations with a socialist state.

But the concrete reality now stands clear before the intelligent men of all countries. It is that the national economies of the great capitalist manufacturing states must decline and collapse in ruins under all circumstances except one. That one is—if, by collaboration with the also very powerful socialist state, it is possible to reestablish a world economic and political collaboration which will not only be able to stabilize the world market but also to transform it into a world market capable of a great expansion.

Three-fourths of the world market is Europe, and half the population of the world lives in Asia. This is the overwhelming bulk of the world market with which the capitalist industrial system of the United States must conduct its business. When the enormous Soviet Union was drawn into the war by the German attack in 1941, inevitably making the war a world war for control of the world market by Germany, and the political control of the world without which "under today's" conditions there could be no control of the world markets and after the terrific military events that have followed the whole world situation is changed irrevocably.

The irrevocable result is that the strongest element of stability within the enormous European and Asiatic world is the Soviet Union. There can be no serious thought of establishing a world market in which the economy of the United States and Great Britain, on a capitalist basis, can continue to operate, except through the joining together of the organizing and stabilizing capacities of these capitalist states and this socialist state.

Could anyone imagine an idea more nonsensical than that there could be now a stable and lasting coalition that did not include the socialist state together with these great capitalist states? Clearly, the Coalition is strong and is capable of long life not "in spite of" but because of the difference of social composition of the great countries that compose it.

The next question, to be answered in Monday's Daily Worker is:

"What becomes of the theory that war and revolutions are inevitable?"

Facts on War Economy

Steel Industry's Post-War Outlook

By Labor Research Association

The United States, as the National Association of Manufacturers reminds us in its recent booklet "Production for Victory," "has always led the world in steel production." And steel, as "Business Week" points out "is still the bellwether."

So what the steel industry does in the way of post-war planning, or even forecasting, is of strategic importance for the whole American economy. And the remarks of Walter S. Tower, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, before the recent convention of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel at Cleveland, should, therefore, not be taken lightly.

His words indicated that he is in the same class with Chairman Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors who believes that a national income of 100 billion dollars would be about right for the profit-makers, regardless of its effect on employment and payroll.

PREDICTS CUT IN STEEL PRODUCTION
For Tower declared that if his industry turned out about 63 million tons of steel a year after the war that would be good enough for the owners. That would be less by two million than the steel tonnage of 1940, when the Federal Reserve Board index for all industrial production averaged around 125 compared with an average of 239 last year.

Mr. Tower apparently overlooks the possibilities of full production in the post-war period which some other representatives of big business are recognizing and promoting as essential for the smooth operation of the capitalist system. Tower is content to state that this rate of operation "has in the past not been wholly unsatisfactory for the industry, provided costs were in reasonable relation to market prices."

He adds that after the war "there must be the closest possible scrutiny of all cost factors," the implication being that the wages of the workers would be among the major items to be so scrutinized in the light of employer profit possibilities.

This statement by Towers is, in a sense, a pronouncement by the steel magnates that they see no possibility of full production or full employment after the war. Steel output at 70 per cent of capacity will apparently be good enough for them compared with the 98.5 per cent rate averaged under the war conditions of 1943.

Assuming a 40-hour week and a 51-week working year, the number of workers required to turn out 63 million tons of steel would drop by somewhere between 20 and 25 per cent.

The average number of steel workers on the payroll in 1942 was about 538,000, according to U. S. Department of Labor estimates. The number required to produce the steel Mr. Tower has in mind for postwar might fall to well below 400,000. And with the increase in productivity, which is expected after the war, fewer and fewer workers would be required to make the steel.

FAIRLESS WANTS BARGAIN ON PLANTS
Another indication of the steel capitalists' sabotage of a full production program in the period ahead comes in an address by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 20. He practically urged the government to subsidize the private steel industry by handing over all the plants it had constructed during the war to meet the needs of the military situation.

The steel companies, it will be remembered, refused to add to their capacity to meet the war needs. The government went ahead and had new plants and facilities built, sufficient to turn out about 10 per cent of our wartime steel needs. Then the government leased the plants for operation to the big companies.

Now Fairless and his crowd want the new and naturally more efficient plant handed over to them at bargain prices. As Mr. Fairless put it, the government should "be generally willing to take a reduced amount, substantially through the reduction of the war, and charge the balance to the general cost of the war." In short the vaunted "risk-takers" and "free enterprisers" of steel, who refused to expand their capacities in the first place because it might hurt their monopoly profits' position after the war, are now taking the next step. They are satisfied to cut steel production, scrap, dismantle and abandon steel-producing capacity of the less profitable type, get hold of the new government plant and maintain their pre-war monopoly positions even though 100,000 workers thereby lose their jobs.

All of these statements by the companies underline the importance of the fight the steel workers union is now making for a new contract including provision for a minimum guaranteed annual wage in an expanding postwar economy.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

FEBRUARY 12, 1944

IN AN ARTICLE in The Worker, Ben Davis, Jr., wrote:

The fine relationship between Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, the great Negro abolitionist, was one of the most fruitful forces for the victory of democracy in the Civil War.

An example of the personal esteem in which the Great Emancipator held Douglass appears in a letter in the Department of Interior dated Aug. 10, 1862, and signed by Lincoln. It said the following: "The bearer of this, Frederick Douglass, is known to us as a loyal, free man, and is, hence, entitled to travel unmolested. We trust he will be recognized everywhere, as a free man and a gentleman."

This letter, calling Douglass a "gentleman," undoubtedly sent the Southern slave owners into tantrums in much the same way that the anti-New Deal Democrats down South throw a fit because Mrs. Roosevelt is escorted at Howard University by a military guard of Negro students.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 10 East 17th St., New York 3, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Rait
Secretary—Margaret A. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALexander 4-7844
Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 204, National Press Building, 14th and P Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7215

RATES:

(Except Mailboxes, News, Canada and Foreign)	1 month	3 months	1 year
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	\$1.10	\$3.15	\$10.00
DAILY WORKER	2.00	5.75	18.00
THE WORKER	1.00	2.85	8.00
(Monthly and News)			
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	\$4.00	\$7.75	\$18.00
DAILY WORKER	1.50	4.50	12.00
THE WORKER	1.00	2.85	8.00

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1944

4th WAR LOAN
Let's All Back The Attack